COTTAM & Co.
Ex S.S. "Formosa."
ANDERSON'S WATERPROOF CLOAKS,
CHRISTY'S TWEED CAPS,
COLLARS
(ALL SIZES AND SHAPES),
TRAVELLING TRUNKS,
&c., &c., &c.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

"ODOL."
THE MEDICAL HALL,
DEUTSCHE APOTHEKE,
70, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

NEW SERIES No. 418 光緒二十二年七月初六日 FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1896. 星拜五 香港英八月十四號 THIRTY DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Banks.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED£1,125,000
PAID-UP£ 562,500

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 Months.....4 per cent.
" 6 " 3½ "
" 3 " 2½ "

J. W. R. TAYLOR,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1896. [8

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND$ 5,750,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPTORS...$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
A. McCONACHIE, Esq.—Chairman.
ST. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving, | J. Kramer, Esq.
G. B. Dodwell, Esq. | D. R. Sassoon, Esq.
M. D. Ezekiel, Esq. | R. Shewan, Esq.
R. M. Gray, Esq. | N. A. Siebs, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—T. JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—J. P. WADE GARDNER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2½ per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 15th February, 1896. [31

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1895. [32

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital£1,000,000
Subscribed Capital.....£ 500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—
D. Gillies, Esq. | Chow Tong Shang, Esq.
H. Stolterfoht, Esq. | Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq.

Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.
Hongkong, 22rd October, 1895. [7

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS£800,000
RESERVE FUND£325,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months... 4 per cent.
" " " 6 " ... 3½ "
" " " 3 " ... 2½ "

T. H. WHITEHEAD,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1895. [53

Notice of Firms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day commenced Business as a GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

W. SHEWAN.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1896. [1149

Insurances.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

has a long record of GOOD SERVICES to refer to; its FUNDS, annually increasing, amount to £8,086,492 Stg. The premiums are moderate; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

For Particulars and Rates,
Apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1896. [464

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

TYPHOON INSURANCE.

THE above COMPANY are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on BUILDINGS against LOSS or DAMAGE by TYPHOONS at Moderate Rates.

For Particulars apply to
WM. MACBEAN,
Local Manager,
HONGKONG BRANCH,
No. 2, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1896 [941

EMPRESS ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

FIRE AND MARINE.

WE have This Day been appointed AGENTS, and are prepared to accept RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1896. [742

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1824.

CAPITAL£2,000,000
TOTAL FUNDS AND SECURITY.....£2,480,053
NET ANNUAL FIRE PREMIA.....£ 757,478

HAVING been appointed AGENTS of the above Company we are prepared to accept EUROPEAN and CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1896. [910

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept First Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1895. [34

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 } $833,333.33.
EQUAL TO
RESERVE FUND $318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq. | LO YEUK MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq. |

MANAGER.—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 29th December, 1895. [43

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSEUNG FAT,
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1896. [247

Masonic.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 1,165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, TO-MORROW, the 15th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1896. [1243

Intimations.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON	*Borneo*	E. P. Bishop	About 20th Aug.	Freight or Passage.
JAPAN, &c.	*Canton*	A. G. Cubitt, R.N.R.	About 21st Aug.	Freight or Passage. (Passing through the Inland Sea.)
SHANGHAI	*Kaisar-i-Hind*	C. L. Daniel	About 22nd Aug.	Freight or Passage.
LONDON, &c.	*Ravenna*	E. Street	Noon, 27th Aug.	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON	*Formosa*	R. A. Peters	About 2nd Sept.	Freight or Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to
H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1896. [431

BILLIARDS
AT H.K. HOTEL
THREE PRIZES.

AQUARIUS
THE TABLE WATER OF THE FAR EAST.
"SECOND TO NONE!"
ESTD. 1864. TELEPHONE—75.

Being made from TREBLE-DISTILLED WATER only, it has a Purity that natural Mineral Waters cannot hope to attain.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,
General Manager,
THE AQUARIUS COMPANY.
15, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1896. 39

MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.
1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "EXCELSIOR," HONGKONG, A. B: C. Code.
TELEPHONE, No. 35.

THE TEMPERATURE IS AT LEAST 10 DEGREES COOLER THAN IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

TIFFIN AT 1 P.M. DINNER AT 8 P.M.

ARRANGEMENTS can be made for TIFFIN or DINNER PARTIES in PRIVATE DINING-ROOMS.

For further Particulars apply to
THE MANAGER,
MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1895 [28

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

GENERAL IMPORTERS.

OFFICE STATIONERY of all kinds Account Books, Copying Books, Copying Presses, Water Wells, Dampers.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS, Typewriter Ribbons, Typewriter Erasers, Typewriter Sundries. Pens, Penholders and Pencils.

STEPHENS BLUE BLACK INK, Stephens Copying Ink, Letter Files, Rulers.

ARCHITECTS SUNDRIES.

MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, T. Squares, Set Squares, Boxwood Scales, Protractors, Parallel Rules, Drawing Boards, Measures.

CHUBB'S AND PHILLIP'S SAFES, in all sizes and at moderate prices.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1896. [273

THE CLUB HOTEL,
5, *BUND, YOKOHAMA.*

HOTEL METROPOLE,
1, *TSUKIJI, TOKYO.*

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS, centrally situated, well-furnished, the Cuisine under the Supervision of approved French Chef has no equal. ENTIRE FOREIGN MANAGEMENT Experienced English matron in attendance.

The Hotel steam-launch with European Agent attends arrivals and departures; every assistance given in clearing luggages and affording information. Passengers are met at the Railway Station.

VISITORS have the option of messing either in TOKYO or YOKOHAMA, without extra charge—THE ONLY HOTEL OFFERING SUCH AN ADVANTAGE. EUROPEAN HAIR DRESSER on the Premises.

Certified Guides are in attendance at both Hotels.

THE CLUB HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, PROPRIETORS.

E. V. SIOEN, Manager, *YOKOHAMA.* | L. DEWEERTH, Manager, *TOKYO.* [180

Intimations.

BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG HOTEL—PRAYA.

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL AWARDED TO THE ASBESTOS TRADE WAS OBTAINED BY BELL'S ASBESTOS CO.

THE HIGHEST GRADE PACKINGS AND JOINTINGS KEPT IN STOCK.

ENGINE AND CYLINDER OILS ABSOLUTELY UNBEATABLE IN QUALITY AND PRICE.

ASBESTOS IN EVERY FORM FOR FILTERS, CHEMICAL PUMPS, &c.

W. JACKSON,
Manager.

UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LIMITED.

SOLE AGENTS IN
HONGKONG, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,
FOR THE
UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON,
PIONEERS OF THE ASBESTOS TRADE.
Contractors to H.M. Government, and the Principal English, Indian, Colonial and Foreign Railways, including the Imperial Railways of Japan.

MANUFACTURERS OF
The Best Qualities of ASBESTOS and RUBBER GOODS for the VERY HIGHEST PRESSURES. Cheaper Qualities for LOW PRESSURES.

The "VICTOR" METALLIC PACKING has been adopted by the Lords of the Admiralty for use throughout Her Majesty's Navy.

The "VICTOR" METALLIC JOINTING MATERIALS for Steam and Hydraulic Joints, Manhole and Mudhole Doors, &c., are also used on every Battleship, Cruiser, Gunboat, Torpedo-boat and Transport in H.M. Service.

"SALAMANDER" Non-conducting Composition for Boilers, Hot-water Tanks, Pipes, &c. IN TWO QUALITIES.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

SUPERINTENDENT.....THOS. SKINNER.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
General Agents.
1030]



MANZANILLA
A LIGHT DRY SHERRY
OF
EXCELLENT QUALITY.

洋行 *TRADE MARK.* 源和
Hong Name:— YUEN WO.
TELEPHONE, No. 135.

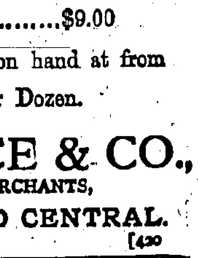
Per 1 dozen Bottles.....$9.00

A large stock of SHERRIES on hand at from $8.00 to $80.00 per Dozen.

GANDE PRICE & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1896. [420

W. POWELL & CO.
EX S.S. "GLENFRUIN."
SOME PARTICULARLY PRETTY SPECIALITIES IN
LADIES MILLINERY AND DRESS GOODS.
ILLUSTRATED LISTS FREE BY POST.
W. POWELL & CO.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1896. [1004

EXPLOSION IMPOSSIBLE.
JASTRAM'S PATENT
GOLDEN MEDAL
PETROLEUM ENGINES
OF 2 TO 12 H.P.
FOR FACTORIES AND LAUNCHES.
WORKED BY ORDINARY PETROLEUM.
Consumption of Petroleum 1 lb. per H.P. and Hour.
A Working Stationary Engine and a Launch with a 4 H.P. Engine will be shown and full particulars be given on application.



SCHEELE & CO., HONGKONG,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE EAST.
471 NO PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER REQUIRED.

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

In cases of 2 doz. pints$35 per case.
do 1 " quarts$39 "

SHEWAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1896. [807

W. BREWER & CO.

LAWN TENNIS BALLS.

THE FAULTLESS.
THE CHAMPIONSHIP. THE CHAMPION.
(1896 BALLS AT REDUCED PRICES.)
TENNIS BATS. TENNIS BAT PRESSES.
TENNIS BAT HANDLES. TENNIS SHOES.
FRESH STOCK.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1896. [999

Intimations.

THE PHARMACY.

TANSAN, TANSAN,
TANSAN.

This refreshing and invigorating Table Water contains 8 per cent. more IRON CARBONATE than any Water from similar Spas.

Sole Agents for HONGKONG and SOUTH of CHINA:—
FLETCHER & CO.
and
CARMICHAEL & CO.
605]

JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER CONSIGNMENT
OF
FRESH DAIRY BUTTER.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The product of the PRINCE OF WALES DAIRY COMPANY, Bombay, India. This BUTTER is guaranteed PURE and of THE FINEST QUALITY.

In 2lb., 1lb. and ½lb. TIN. RETAIL PRICE...$1.20, 60c. and 30c.

THE HONGKONG BUTCHERY,
CENTRAL MARKET.
J. TATAM,
PROPRIETOR.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1895. [49

To-day's Advertisements.

WIRTH'S CIRCUS.

LOCATION—WEST POINT.

ABSOLUTELY LAST PERFORMANCES.

TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY) } LAST NIGHT OF PRESENT PROGRAMME.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) *Two Performances* | AFTERNOON, at 3. EVENING, at 8. A NEW PROGRAMME.

MONDAY NIGHT } *LAST PERFORMANCE BUT ONE.*

TUESDAY NIGHT,

LAST APPEARANCE IN HONGKONG,
GRAND MAMMOTH PROGRAMME
FOR THE
BENEFIT
OF THE
LADY AND GENTLEMEN
Members of the Company.

Under Most Distinguished Patronage.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1896. [1289

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship

"SUNGKIANG,"

Captain C. B. N. Dodd, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1896. [1287

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGTU,"

Innes, Commander, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1896. [1197

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR TIENTSIN (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship

"KWONGSANG,"

Captain Stalker, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1896. [1290

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.
SODA WATER.
LEMONADE.
GINGER ALE.
SARSAPARILLA.
RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures.

Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MESSES and other Large Consumers.

Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1896. [427

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT,

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS
OF
AERATED WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER FACTORY is fitted with the best English Machinery, embodying the latest improvements in the trade.

The Purest Ingredients only are used, and the utmost Care and Cleanliness exercised in the Manufacture throughout.

The Water used is proved by repeated Analyses to be Absolutely Pure.

For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG."

And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

Intimation.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATER,
SODA WATER,
LEMONADE,
POTASH WATER,
SELTZER WATER,
LITHIA WATER,
SARSAPARILLA WATER,
TONIC WATER,
GINGER ALE,
GINGERADE.

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Waters, such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1896. [6

BIRTHS.

At 5, Mosque Terrace, Hongkong, on the 13th instant, the wife of J. STOPANI, of a daughter.

At No. 18, Chaoufoong Road, Shanghai, on 8th inst., the wife of V. G. LYMAN, of a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1896.

THE "ATROCITIES" IN FORMOSA.

We note, with regret, the publication of an article in the *China Mail* last night attacking the Japanese Government and people for their management of affairs in Formosa. The article in question is marked "communicated", and is not, therefore, in form or substance a direct pronouncement by our contemporary on the subject. At the same time we must suppose that to a considerable extent it represents the ideas and opinions of the *China Mail* on the question under discussion or it would have found a place in the Correspondence Column, where there is always a disclaimer of responsibility.

The Japanese soldiers and all the Japanese officials except a few of the very highest are deliberately charged with the grossest and most wanton cruelty to the Chinese inhabitants of the island, with provoking and forcing them into rebellion for the purpose of crushing that rebellion in the most destructive fashion. The Japanese are charged with want of self-control, with injustice, with mal-administration, with inability to colonize, with almost every conceivable defect under the sun. But, strange to say, there is no direct evidence—one might almost say, no evidence at all—on which they could fairly be convicted. There is nothing but rumour and opinion. No European of any sort has come forward either to say that he has seen any of the atrocities with his own eyes, or even that he has spoken to and questioned any one, either Chinese or Japanese, on them. The only facts positively ascertained are that there have been extensive outbreaks among the Chinese, that Japanese posts have been surprised and cut off, and that there have been reprisals. That the outbreaks were caused by Japanese misconduct there is no evidence at all.

The writer of the article in question has no personal knowledge at all on the subject. That is clear. He evidently, if in Formosa at all, is in the North. The recent disturbances have been in the South, and the alleged cruelties, if any, have been there. He evades giving any instances of the alleged monstrous behaviour of the Japanese in the North, on the ground that it is needless. His knowledge of what has occurred in the South is, presumably, derived mainly from the *China Mail* and from the endorsement of the opinions expressed in recent articles in the Hongkong papers. In these there has been a curious lack of facts, authenticated or otherwise. In the North there is only opinion, not knowledge. There are all sorts of general assertions in the article under notice, not one single fact, and, alas! for the candour and sincerity of the writer, he mixes up the *Kow-shing* affair and the Port Arthur massacre and the Korean imbroglio as if they were all part and parcel of the same story as the alleged atrocities in Formosa and were indistinguishable. What the Japanese did in relation to the *Kow-shing* was a justifiable act of warfare and has been recognised as such by the Governments concerned and by every publicist of standing who has written on the subject.

All these stories about Japanese atrocities have originated with the Chinese in Formosa, have never been investigated by any one capable of judging of their truth or falsehood, and have been accepted by the few Europeans in Formosa as true, or probably true, without inquiry. Europeans and Chinese there are naturally far more intimately *liés* that the Europeans and the Japanese can yet be, and any statements to the contrary by Japanese are put down, equally without inquiry, as false. There are two sides to every question, but the *China Mail's* correspondent will only admit that there is one side. He is not content with attacking the Japanese in respect of their actions in Formosa. In his concluding paragraphs he shows himself an enemy of the Japanese and of all those who admire or praise them for anything.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

We note with regret that the Government has thought fit to refuse to entertain the application of the Sanitary Inspectors for extra pay for the extra work imposed on them during the prevalence of the plague this year. We are bound to assume that, as their application was forwarded by the Board to the Government, it was supported by the Medical Officer of Health and by the Board. There are no minutes published in connection with the paper actually laid on the table, so that we cannot say definitely that it was so, or not. If the members of the Sanitary Board and their Health Officer recommended the Government to comply with the prayer of the petition we are of opinion that they did well and we are also of course of opinion that the Government are making a grave mistake in not acting on it.

* * *

The duties of a Sanitary Inspector are easily defined. They are laid down in the rules and regulations published by the Board for the guidance of its officers. A man entering the Government service as a Sanitary Inspector knows beforehand what his hours and duties are, and he contracts with the Government to perform these duties for a fixed rate of pay. Most of the work peculiar to the plague period is work wholly outside the scope of an Inspector's ordinary duties, and involves risks that were not included in this contract. So far as the performance of these duties are concerned, the man deserves extra pay of some sort either in money or in money's worth, either in praise or in pudding. Good work ought always to be paid for. If the Treasury is so empty that there is no coin available, then let the men employed on this special plague work have its equivalent, say, in being allowed to count the six month's plague work as twelve months' time towards their pension. It is mistaken policy on the part of the Government to refuse to recognize these men's services. If they had resigned on the appearance of the plague, it would have been difficult to supply their places, and extra pay—extra inducements of some sort—would have had to be held out to obtain others to take up the work.

* * *

May we suggest that the Government should, as it has done in other matters, reconsider the question and entertain these men's application for extra remuneration of some kind or other, either in meal or in malt. Very little will suffice to satisfy them and to allay the feelings of discontent that undoubtedly prevail. There has been extra work done, outside the ordinary scope of an Inspector's duties. It has been well and cheerfully done. The community has benefited largely by its being done and well done. Let us share the benefits with the workers by whose assistance the Colony has been saved a prolonged period of quarantine and enormous pecuniary loss. The Colony can well afford it, and, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, there is enough money in the Treasury to meet the drain.

TELEGRAMS.

(Special to *Hongkong Telegraph.*)

THE DISTRESS IN FORMOSA.

IMPERIAL BENEFICENCE.

AMOY, August 14th.

Their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan have remitted three thousand dollars (£3,000) to be distributed among the sufferers in and around the Hoonim and other districts in Formosa recently devastated by the rebels.

REUTER'S MESSAGES.

CRICKET.

LONDON, August 12th.

The second innings of the All England eleven closed for 84 runs, and that of the Australians for 44. All England thus won the third Test Match by 66. The weather was fine, but the wicket unplayable.

CRETE.

The Powers are unable to agree on any practical course in regard to Crete.

THE "GAELIC" ASHORE!

We regret to hear that the O. & O. steamer *Gaelic*, which left here last Saturday afternoon, has come to grief in the Shimonoseki Straits.

The local Agent of the O. & O. Company has received the following telegram:—

"*Gaelic* steamer got ashore at Todsibi beacon, Shimonoseki. Steamer is afloat again; beached; rests on mud safely. Steam pump ordered from Nagasaki. We will telegraph you later."

THE TYPHOON.

The Observatory officials report to-day as follows:—On the 14th at 11.0 a.m.: Red Drum lowered. The barometer has risen slightly at Bolinao and Hongkong, and fallen at Shanghai. Pressure is normal in Hongkong, but remains over 0.1 inch in defect in Luzon. At Shanghai the barometer is also nearly 0.1 inch below the average. Apparently the depression still lies in the Pacific. Forecast:—Light variable winds; fine.

At 4 p.m. the barometer read 29.72

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Grafton* arrived at Hakodate yesterday.

H.M.S. *Narcissus* has rejoined the Fleet, at Hakodate.

H.M.S. *Humber* left here at 7 a.m. to-day for Hakodate with stores and provisions for the Fleet cruising in northern waters.

H.M.S. *Alacrity*, *Plover*, *Centurion*, *Undaunted*, *Immortalité*, *Rainbow*, and *Pigmy* left Hakodate on the 31st ult. for Mororan.

A CONTRACTOR was this morning fined $15 for not having a sewer trench in Queen's Road West properly lighted last night, to the danger of the public.

THE Shanghai *Share List* of the new Shanghai Oil Mill Company, Limited, closes at Shanghai to-morrow. The Out-port *Lists* will close on the 31st instant.

THE ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will be held at the City Hall to-morrow, 15th August, at noon.

FOR rushing a "Star" ferry launch yesterday morning, two coolies were to-day fined $7 each by Captain Hastings, with the alternative of twenty-eight days' "hard" each.

IT is announced that Mr. Stephen Bonsal, second secretary of the United States Legation in Tokio, has resigned, and his successor is Mr. William F. Sands, who assumed office on the 30th ult.

THE fire bells this afternoon sounded the alarm for a fire which broke out in the second floor of No. 10, Ship Street, Wanchai, occupied as a coolie lodging-house. The place was badly damaged by fire before the flames were quenched by the Police and Fire Brigade. The ground floor, occupied as a coal store, was only slightly damaged by water.

MAJOR G. K. MOORE this morning charged a contractor named Kwong Choong before Captain Hastings "that on the 21st July last, at the Peak Hotel, he did cause to be made noises calculated to disturb, annoy, and interfere with the quiet of the complainant, an inhabitant of the Peak Hotel, before the hour of 6 a.m." Mr. Grist appeared for the defence, and raised the objection that the charge could not lie under Ordinance 17 of 1844, which only applied to "the City of Victoria or its vicinity." The objection being sustained, the case was dismissed.

NOTWITHSTANDING the attraction of Wirth's Circus, the steam merry-go-round is nightly drawing large crowds of various nationalities. Last night the place was exceptionally well attended. In nearly every ride the horses and chariots were filled. A well-known doctor who was present last night was heard to say—"It is, indeed, a novel idea; gives artificial riding sensation, which is good both for the system and the constitution. All nervous people should patronize it." This form of amusement is cheap, novel, and harmless, and merits liberal patronage.

THE *Mercury* of the 5th instant contains the following, concerning mining prospects in Shantung:—Rev. Mr. Killie from Ichowfu, Shantung, called at our office yesterday afternoon and exhibited some magnificent specimens of iron ore found near that city. Mr. Killie says iron ore is very abundant in that region, as is coal also, and, as the city is not far distant (65 miles) from a good junk port, it may become some day an iron smelting centre, although those who are well informed on the subject say the ores exhibited cannot be worked unless mixed with others of a lower grade. Once China begins to move, however, in this matter, it will not be difficult to find all that is necessary to make these treasures useful.

AMONG the passengers who arrived at San Francisco recently by the Pacific Mail Co.'s *China* was Mr. Arthur J. Mundy, manager of the J. B. Millet Publishing Company of Boston, who has, according to the Frisco *Chronicle*, been in Japan for some time past, arranging for the publication of a new illustrated work on Japan. The work is to be entirely by Japanese writers and artists, and will be edited by Captain F. Brinkley, Editor of the *Japan Mail*. The first edition will be sold by subscription, and will be limited to fifty sets of ten volumes each at $500 a volume, or $5,000 a set. Each volume is to be illustrated with 250 large coloured photographs and many original paintings on silk, which will be embellished with lacquer work and lace embroidery. Mr. Mundy thinks the work will be the most elaborate artistic publication of the kind ever issued.

OUR London correspondent writes under date of 3rd July:—The London "season" is in full swing, the exact period being marked by the presence of the Light and Dark Blues at Lords. The calendar is but little guidance to where we are in the year; fashionable fixtures serve as the finger-posts of time, and the Eton and Harrow match next week will see the season in its final throes. A dull season, it is not likely to be much enlivened by the advent of Li Hung-chang, the only magnate of any consequence visiting our shores this summer. There is no official programme issued as yet as to what public recognition is to be accorded him, and it is doubtful if any function of magnitude will be indulged in for his delectation. He (Li Hung-chang) is gradually being recognised as an off-shoot from, and not a powerful member of, the Peking Government. His possibility for good or evil is well-nigh infinitesimal and his reception here promises to be in accordance with his position and influence.

MEMORANDA.

TO-DAY,—14th August.

9 p.m.—Wirth's Circus and Menagerie, at West Point.

TO-MORROW,—15th August.

French and Tacoma mails due.

Noon.—Meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, at the City Hall.

4 p.m.—Shanghai *Share List* of the Shanghai Oil Mill Company closes.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Perseverance Lodge.

SUNDAY,—16th August.

Daylight.—*City of Peking* leaves for San Francisco, *viâ* usual ports of call.

THE N. Y. K. *Toyoshima-maru* recently sank a small Chinese vessel in Vladivostock harbour and caused the loss of three lives. The Russian Admiralty Court has now ecolly ordered the Company to pay 20,000 *roubles* to the families of each of the deceased.

THE Japanese have invaded another commercial field in the East. According to the *Hyogo News*, a Japanese firm in Shanghai recently made an experimental importation of 400 casks of Yechigo kerosine oil, and is said to have made a profitable deal. The price is naturally much lower than either the American or Russian article.

WIRTH'S CIRCUS again drew a good house last evening, every item being well received by the audience. To-night is announced as the last performance of the present programme. To-morrow afternoon a matinée will be given at 3 o'clock, for which a new and attractive programme has been arranged. To-morrow evening, Miss Muriel Wirth will appear in a skirt-dance for the first time in Hongkong. Tuesday night is announced as the last performance, and this, it has been arranged, will be for the benefit of the members of the Company. Major-General Black, C.B., has promised to again give the company his patronage, and will himself be present.

AMONG the subjects investigated by Marquis Ito, the Premier, while in Formosa, the most important, says the *Japan Mail*, was the facilities for navigation. It has already been intimated to the Osaka Mercantile Steamship Company that their enterprise would be encouraged. The next and most lucrative undertaking was gold mining; the Marquis intends to extend the most enthusiastic encouragement to this industry, as well as to the development of railways. Viscount Governor-General Katsura's views are identical with Marquis Ito's in this respect. Marquis Ito thinks that all these enterprises should be undertaken privately and not by the Government.

THE Osaka Shosen Kaisha has ordered two new screw steamers of 2,250 tons each from Clyde firms.

THE late Sir Augustus Harris left a balance of £120 000 at his bankers. His wife and brother-in-law are his executors.

THE steamer *Invertay* has been purchased by the Nippon-Shosen Kaisha, of Tokio, and renamed the *Bushiu-maru*.

THE Spanish Government is reported to have borrowed 100,000,000 pesetas from the Rothschilds, giving the Almaden quicksilver mines as security. The money is to be applied to the purchase of warships.

A Mr. Alexander Malcolm Chaise, in company with Baron Robert Oppenheimer, has organized a prodigious syndicate to buy up and control the entire sulphur output of Sicily. This has caused a sudden rise in quotations, Japanese sulphur now fetching $18.50 per ton, the recent price being $14.50.

WIFE (*with a chilly, determined air*): "I want to see that letter."

HUSBAND: "What letter?"

WIFE: "That one you just opened. I know by the handwriting that it is from a woman, and you turned pale when you read it. I *will* see it! Give it to me at once, sir?"

HUSBAND: "Here it is. It is your pet milliner's bill. Perhaps you'll have the goodness to borrow $1,000 from your rich uncle to pay it."

WIFE: Oh, you hard-hearted thing! "(*sobbing hysterically.*)) "I'll go and stay with mamma."

HUBBY: "All right. Good-bye, love."—*Ex.*

ALLUDING to a letter purporting to set forth in the *Singapore Free Press* certain Singapore police grievances, the *Straits Maritime Journal* remarks:—The Policeman's lot in the Straits Settlements is no more a happy one than that of the noble men in blue who pervade the lyrics of Mr. Gilbert's delightful "Pirates of Penzance"; in fact, we doubt whether the European Policeman out here is not in a very much worse position than those purely mythical "bobbies" ever were. To commence with, and this is the groundwork of all their trouble, real or imaginary, the men of the European portion of the Straits Police Force have been brought out here under false pretences. It is not pretended for them that they are men well versed in the intricacies of finance or of Colonial Administrations, and hence, when they are told that the merry dollar is equivalent to more than four shillings sterling, they cheerfully accept the statement, until bitter experience out here convinces them of the fact that the lively Mexican is of a very elusive character and may be worth all the way from something to nearly nothing as the exigencies of exchange may dictate. It is not to be wondered at that desertions are frequent or that, feeling themselves to be trapped and betrayed, the men of weaker stamina should take to drink as a relief in their troubles. We cannot sufficiently deprecate the action of the agents which has led to this truly unhappy state of affairs and would recommend, in future, the substitution of veracity for bombast and misrepresentation.

MR. FUJITA, an Army Surgeon, in an interview with a representative of the *Kokumin Shimbun*, stated that from a medical standpoint he cannot by any means agree with the prohibition of opium smoking in Formosa. The chief argument of those that advocate the prohibition of opium is their fear that the habit may be introduced among the Japanese; this fear in his opinion is utterly groundless. To quote the Surgeon's words:—"The people of Formosa and the Japanese are entirely different in nature. The former are dull and solitary, the latter active, gregarious, and pleasure-seeking. Opium is enjoyed in the solitude of a close room. This form of pleasure therefore suits the Formosans well, but it would fail to attract the Japanese. *Saké* is best enjoyed in a group, amid the cracking of loud jokes and clatter of merry voices: it brings, so to speak, the social qualities into play, while opium gives pleasure to solitary men only. The Japanese delight in *saké* with its necessary concomitant, a merry crowd. They are by nature unsuited for the solitary vices of opium smoking." Proceeding to discuss the effect that opium has upon a man's life and the increased amount of labour he is able to perform in consequence of its use, the surgeon states that the drug has not the sustaining powers ignorantly attributed to it. He says that all the Chinese labourers of Formosa indulge in opium smoking twice or thrice a day. But the labours they perform, such as the carrying of sedan-chairs or palanquins over mountains and across rivers, or cultivating the soil under a burning sun, can undoubtedly be done equally well, if not better, by Japanese labourers, who do not use opium. It would really be advisable not to resort to prohibitory measures at once, but to find means whereby the bad habit can be prevented from reaching the young.

THE German Reichstag will be asked during the autumn session for funds for the construction of railways from the coast of German East Africa to Lakes Tanganyika and Victoria Nyanza.

THE *Yushin* hears that Mr. James Troup, H.B.M.'s Consul at Yokohama, who has been at home for several months, is returning to his post in October next. As soon as he returns, adds our contemporary, Mr. J. C. Hall, at present Consul in Yokohama, will be appointed to the vacancy created by the death of Mr. J. J. Enslie.

NEWS received at Shanghai on the 7th from Hsüchou, on the Yellow River, is to the effect that the recent insurrection of the Great Sword Society is quieting down, the insurgents having recently been repeatedly defeated by the Imperial troops as well as by the numerous bands of village militia who have risen against the society men and their allies the bandits, in consequence of the excesses committed by the latter.

THE *Yapan Gazette* reports that Mr. Oshima, Superintending Engineer of the Iron Foundry, and two experts will be despatched shortly to America and Europe on an official tour of inspection. They are first to go to America and then to England, Germany, France and other European countries, where they will make thorough inspections of iron foundries. They are also entrusted with the purchase of necessary machinery for the Japanese Foundry and their journey is expected to take about twelve months.

CAPTAIN SWINTON HOLLAND, says *Modern Society*, is to blossom into a second class Commodore at Hongkong in succession to Commodore Boyes. This snug post is worth £896, and a better selection than the present Captain of the Chatham Fleet Reserve to fill it could not be made. At one time this gallant officer served as flag-officer to Admiral Sir Cooper Key, who certainly did not overlook his best interests; Later on he was promoted to Captain from the Royal yacht, which tended to push on his advancement still further. He possesses those good qualities which go to make a considerable figure in Naval life, as well as becoming immensely popular both fore and aft. He is great at athletics, and by mingling himself in Jack and Joe's diversions wins them into contentment and respect.

HONGKONG AFFAIRS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

LONDON, July 3rd.

We in "London Town" were all interested to note the appeal to the community made by the Government as to the composition of the Sanitary Board, and equally interested to note the result. The majority was surely convincing enough to thwart further steps being taken in the direction the Government wished to follow. The result, however, was such a manifest condemnation of the Government policy that I am afraid it will burke further attempts of a similar nature. Had the voting been closer, public questions might hereafter have been relegated to the public for settlement, but the sweeping declaration of the variance of public opinion with the views held by those in authority will tend, whilst unconstitutional rule obtains, rather to check future attempts to allow the public to have their say. Had you really strong men in power in Hongkong they would ask themselves—"Is this expression of opinion by the public an indication of their trust in our deeds generally; if so, it is time to ascertain where we are wrong?" Such will not be the outcome of the laudable attempt to obtain the opinion of the governed unless you have a great man amongst the governing body. If you have such a one in your midst, he will readily declare himself by pronouncing his opinion from the house-tops, be he official or unofficial. A Cromwell in the matter of Crown Colony Government will arise one of these fine days. Hongkong, in common with almost all Crown Colonies, exists for the officials—not the officials for the Colony. However, the fact that the public have been asked their opinion is an important precedent for future Governors to act upon; and a Cromwell may appear soon who will grasp the situation and obliterate the thraldom of the present form of mediæval rule to which Crown Colonies have unwisely and unfortunately to submit.

Plague is a word associated in all men's minds with Hongkong. Its presence amongst you is cast up as a bye-word and reproach on the place, and one wiseacre even suggested the other day that "Britain had much better give up the wretched hole altogether." After five minutes' consideration about the past, the present, and the future of Hongkong, he was vehement in his protests against a place where British prestige and trade are so largely involved being so mismanaged and sanitary misrule and egregious bungling the order of the day. In this opinion all sensible men will agree and hope that the day may come when the public in Hongkong will be the servants of the the public in municipal matters and not the emissaries of a close beaurocracy. It is sad to think that your protests, your public meetings, your earnest prayers to the home authorities never are heard of and never see the light of day. An underling at the Colonial Office deals with the questions remitted by Colonial Governors, and the letters, petitions, and despatches addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies are leisurely dealt with by some young and inexperienced man often under 30 years of age. Moreover, it often happens that the burning questions in the Colony have to await consideration to suit the convenience of a Government clerk! Therein lies the crux of the whole matter. The fact is the Crown Colonies, and especially such important places as Ceylon, Hongkong, and Singapore, must have the means of giving voice to their imperative requirements through other channels. Let them secure the hearty co-operation of one member of the House of Commons and get a pertinent question asked occasionally in the House. That would cause a much greater flutter in official circles and do more good than any amount of letters and memorials addressed to the overburdened Secretary of State for the Colonies. Such a question as the following would do a great deal of good at the present moment:—"Will the Secretary of State for the Colonies intimate what is being done to stamp out the plague in Hongkong; to prevent

its recurrence in the near future, and on whose shoulders does the responsibility of the insanitary state of the Colony rest?" The first thing to be done is to fix the responsibility on the proper party and not allow the Government nobs to recede within their lair and defy interference with their so-called "system."

You seem to have unloaded Hongkong this year, judging by the enormous number of residents who are renewing their acquaintance with home, so at all places of entertainment one now almost expects to see a well known face from the far off Island. It is pretty much the same every summer, but an extra and unusual impetus seems to have been given to the exodus during the current year. Is it dread of plague that is the genesis of this exodus, or is it more prosperous times? Let us hope it is the latter, for I see stocks are firm and even our old friend Punjom seems to be again reasserting itself in favour of shareholders.

The favourable reception accorded to West River openers by the Prime Minister is most comforting and reassuring; and the no-nonsense ring of his words must have found a ready echo in all financial circles in Hongkong.

LOCK SEE.

THE JAPANESE IN FORMOSA.

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

Yokohama, July 31st.

If Japanese troops have really been guilty of cruelty and excesses in Formosa, it is well that the facts should be published, and that the condemnation of the world at large should be invoked. But before we credit the statements thus far recorded, it is a duty imposed by justice to scrutinise them carefully; a duty all the more imperative when we remember that sweeping and terrible accusations of a similar character, brought against the Japanese on a previous occasion, were proved to be Chinese fabrications, entirely without basis in facts, and so clumsily invented that they bore intrinsic evidences of falsehood. Let us see, then, says the *Japan Mail*, what warrant we have for crediting the things now written.

In the first place, we observe that not a single European or American witnessed the atrocities complained of: they rest entirely upon Chinese testimony. There were only two foreigners at Hoon-nim (Yun-lin) when the trouble commenced: "the rest had left the district a week or so prior to the outbreak." Of these two, one, Mr. Ollis, was killed by the insurgents; the other, Mr Patel, barely escaped their rifles. It is true that the Amoy correspondent of the *North-China Daily News*, after describing the alleged atrocities in general terms, says:—"Some of the foreign residents of Anping have come over in the *Thales*, and this is their *viva voce* testimony." Anping is sixty miles from the scene of the insurrection. Not one of the foreigners in question could have had any information except what was derived from Chinese sources. We know, from the letter of another correspondent who refers to the death of Mr. Ollis, that "no positive details of the tragedy have been obtained, owing to the present isolation of the disaffected districts." It finally results, therefore, that the cruelties alleged against the Japanese soldiery immediately preceding the insurrection are attested by Chinese witnesses solely!

Let us now turn to the insurrection itself, as described by two correspondents on the strength of Chinese testimony. At the outset we are asked to believe that everything like disaffection against the new administration would have disappeared before now, had not Japanese petty officials, soldiers, and coolies goaded the people to desperation by acts of barbarity and outrage. Is that credible? A foreign correspondent, who witnessed the original campaign for the subjugation of the island, as well as the rebellion that subsequently broke out, has placed on record his deliberate opinion that the great mistake made by the Japanese was excessive leniency. He predicted that they would suffer for their forbearance—sure to be misinterpreted—and he described the treacherous ferocity of the inhabitants, who disguised themselves as peasants and worked peacefully in the fields whenever a considerable force of Japanese was in sight, but ran for their concealed arms and ruthlessly butchered any detachment too small to offer effective resistance. Then came the insurrection of last January. No one, at that time, suggested or imagined that the rebels had been goaded by Japanese excesses to take the field. Quite a different notion prevailed, namely, that the measures taken by the Japanese to stamp out the spirit of disaffection had been insufficient. The wholesale murders of peaceful Japanese and the barbarous methods pursued by the insurgents in January are matters of history, and it is further on record that repetitions of such outbreaks were foretold, in view of the intractable temper of some of the inhabitants. With these facts before us, can we believe that the Hoon-nim bandits consisted solely of men who had been driven to desperation "by the constantly occurring visits and raids of Japanese soldiery and gendarmes"? The Japanese authorities allege that the bandits were remnants of the old insurgents and that Hoon-nim and its vicinity had for years been a focus of disaffection. Which of the two explanations seems the more credible? Moreover, it does not appear reasonable to imagine that the "constant-occurring visits and raids" referred to could have been acts of purely wanton cruelty perpetrated by Japanese soldiers and gendarmes. If such things were done they must have been prompted by lawlessness on the part of the Formosans; a conclusion that throws additional light on the true character of the Hoon-nim bandits.

Coming now to the incidents of the insurrection itself and of the three days immediately preceding it, here is the story told:—The depredations of the bandits in the hills—comparatively a small body—"proving at last annoying to the Japanese," measures were concerted to exterminate them. On the 22nd of June, "a force of about one hundred and fifty Japanese troops arrived at Hoon-nim and gave out that they were on their way to Po-li-sia." These men were "a detachment of the main expeditionary force sent to continue the work of devastation." They marched out of Hoon-nim, and failing to dislodge the bandits from the hills, obtained reinforcements and renewed the attack. But again they found themselves unable to grapple with the bandits. Accordingly, they changed their tactics; directed their line of march against the villages lying along the base of the hills; burned and pillaged these, to the number of from 70 to 90, so that "thousands of the inhabitants, rendered homeless, childless, and generally indifferent to their future, joined the robbers, who, it appeared, were well supplied with arms and ammunition; and the whole force, now enormously increased, swooped down on the plains, boldly attacking their late aggressors, and forced as many as escaped death to retreat to Khaghi," which place the rebels invested on July 1st. Now this story appears credible enough at first sight. But in truth it abounds with absurdities. Hoon-nim is an outpost of Khaghi (Chia-i), which place lies four days' march distant in a south-westerly direction. Po-li-sia is two days' march to the north of Hoon-nim. "The main expeditionary force"—a very large force, since 150 men constituted a mere detachment—must have left Khaghi not later than the 17th of June, and must have been within a day's march of Hoon-nim on the 22nd. What became of that force? Where was it when Hoon-nim was attacked by the rebels on the 25th? Had it turned back, without any apparent reason, without attempting to rout out the bandits, without even coming in sight of an enemy—had it turned back and retreated precipitately to Khaghi? And what became of the detachment of 150 men? Between 10 and 11 p.m. on the 22nd, it marched out of Hoon-nim. That night it reached a village eight miles distant, and finding only women there, slaughtered them and burned the place. The next day, it burned three other villages, and "killed about 200 people, sparing no male, not even children." Then, so far as the particulars of their proceedings are concerned, these 150 soldiers disappear from the stage. We are simply told that they "burned and pillaged from 70 to 90 villages." It took them a day (the 23rd) to burn three villages; how long must the burning and pillaging of from 70 to 90 have occupied? And supposing that the villages were only a mile apart, that is to say, supposing the interior of Formosa to be one of the most thickly populated spots on the face of the globe, then it appears that this phantom detachment must have covered a distance of from 70 to 90 miles in one day, the 24th—for on the 25th the rebels had assumed the offensive—not merely flying, or bicycling, but burning and pillaging some four-score villages, besides "several farmsteads," and "killing without mercy as many of the inhabitants as came within reach." Then the rebels attacked Hoon-nim—on the 27th it is said, though we know that it was on the 25th. They did not proceed to extremities that day, and during the night the Japanese garrison obtained a reinforcement of 33 men from Tanlak. Next day the whole garrison, together with the Japanese camphor merchants, were slaughtered, only ten escaping to Tanlak, though the force defending the place must have numbered fully 60, according to the above account, and the rebels mustered only 500. The method said to have been pursued by the rebels is also worth noting. They piled firewood round the houses and temple in which the Japanese were barricaded, threw oil on the firewood and set it on fire! That is what 500 Formosan rebels did while 60 Japanese soldiers and gendarmes were plying them with rifle bullets at a range of a few yards. Meanwhile, where was the "main expeditionary force" that had marched from Khaghi ten days previously to exterminate these very rebels? Thenceforth, it was a walk over for the insurgents. Post after post was taken, 210 Japanese soldiers and gendarmes being killed at three places, and a general slaughter taking place at three others, all these operations requiring only half-a-dozen days. Such are the wild exaggerations and ridiculous impossibilities gravely strung together for the information of the public. Coming as the details do from Chinese sources we are not surprised that they should be inconsequential and extravagant, but we are surprised that they should be repeated without scrutiny by responsible foreign correspondents.

Whether Japanese soldiers, petty civil officials, and coolies have or have not been guilty of cruelty in Formosa we do not pretend to say. Our own information goes to show that after the insurrection of last January much roughness was shown by the soldiers towards the people, and some lawlessness by the military coolies, while neither the local officials nor the junior officers made any vigorous attempt to restrain these excesses. But between roughness and murderous cruelty, between lawlessness, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, and wholesale butchery, rapine, and pillage—such as is now charged against the Japanese—there stands a very wide gulf. Until such charges are substantiated by evidence other than that of the Chinese themselves, and until the evidence in support of them, from whatever source it come, ceases to be intrinsically extravagant and incredible, no one is justified in believing them or in publishing them without all reservation.—*Japan Mail.*

BIMETALLISTS IN COUNCIL.

The Bimetallic League of Great Britain held its annual meeting in London on the 13th ultimo. The annual report submitted declares the cause of international bimetallism has made substantial progress during the year both in Great Britain and abroad. It mentions the resolutions of the Chamber of Deputies of France, the Chamber of Representatives of Belgium and the Prussian Diet, declaring for bimetallism, and continues:—"In the United States all parties and classes would welcome international bimetallism. A large section of the people there however, are so strongly convinced of the urgent necessity for remonetising silver that they are indisposed to wait for an international agreement. No party of any importance is in favour of gold monometallism." The report concludes as follows:—"The responsibility for the present and growing dangers to the industrial life of the nation rests upon those who oppose the monetary system under which prosperity has advanced by leaps and bounds."

A letter was read from Lord Aldenham, president of the League, in which he congratulates the members upon the great progress made in the United States. "It is, indeed, a striking fact," Lord Aldenham wrote, "that this question, which some here affect to treat with contempt, should be presently the main political question before the American people."

Lord Aldenham also referred to what he termed the ignorance of the London Press upon this subject. They joined, he said, the "chorus for honest money," but fully believing these words applied in America to gold monometallism, and not as they really did, to international bimetallism. "Now, whatever may be the result of the Presidential election," Lord Aldenham added, "we may be sure that our cause generally is prospering.

The meeting was largely attended. Mr. Robert Barclay of Manchester presided. A letter of regret was read from Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, who said only illness prevented him being present.

General Francis A. Walker of Boston, Mass., made a speech which was greeted with enthusiasm. General Walker gave a review of the silver question from the American standpoint. He said the all-engrossing topic at the Republican National Convention at St. Louis was the currency question. Governor McKinley, he said, was never a gold monometallist, and could not be if he tried. General Walker read the Kohlsaat St. Louis resolution on the currency issue and the Boston resolution regarding a gold standard, both of which were heartily cheered.

General Walker continued:—"It is deeply to be regretted that millions of our best citizens, as represented at the Chicago convention last week, declared for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the action of other countries. This was done passionately, but the effect will be to maintain the gold standard unimpaired."

Among the distinguished gentlemen present were Lord Lidderdale, Sir Thomas Sutherland, William E. M. Tomlinson, M.P., J. W. Scott-Montague, M.P., H. S. Forster, Morton Frewen, Lord Sherborne, and Professors Foxwell, Price, and others.

THE ARMS USED BY THE REBELS IN FORMOSA.

OBTAINED FROM HONGKONG AND CANTON.

In the *Yiji Shimpo* we find a statement purporting to be a report compiled by certain Japanese officials who had received orders to make inquiries as to the source from whence the rebels in Formosa obtained arms. The report runs thus:—"Having been instructed to watch the movements of Lin Chao-tung, Lin Toh-hsin, and U O-chin, we found, after continuous observation, that Chao-tung opened a shop by the sea-shore in Yen-hai-tsun, and that Toh-hsin and O-chin were despatched to Canton and Hongkong, where, in the course of a month, they obtained several hundreds of pistols and carbines which they caused to be packed in boxes for purposes of transport. Their professed business being to trade in deerskins with the native tribes, they caused three boats manned by natives to leave the island for the purpose of receiving the arms, but what part of the coast they chose for landing we have not been able to find out. It appears that they arrived from the south with the weapons towards the end of June, and succeeded in getting them transhipped at some Chinese port, the name of which all our endeavours have failed to elicit. They had procured 600 breech-loading carbines of German make and 300 pistols, together with a supply of ammunition. Both pistols and carbines were packed in boxes and sent by junks, and although we have not been able to ascertain the port at which they were transhipped for Formosa, our information goes to show that they were transferred to three small junks which had left Formosa for the purpose, under the command of the rebel leaders Hu Lin and U Lin, ten carbines or pistols being packed in one box. These small junks were able, with a southerly wind, to run over from the neighbourhood of Chung-wu in some five hours."—*Japan Mail.*

HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

SCOTLAND *v.* THE WORLD.

The great "international" match of the year was played yesterday on the Happy Valley Links. When using the term "international" one pauses for a moment to consider whether it is quite the correct term to use. We presume, however, it must be, as there is no doubt that Scotland, in the eyes of her children, is a sanctified spot, with which no other country or nation can in any manner compare. Journey where you will, to any of England's—we beg pardon, Great Britain's—colonies, there you will find the "braw laddie" ready to take you on at any game from tossing the caber to shove half-penny, and you may bet your boots that he will, as a rule, get 6 to 4 the best of you.

Behold them now,—six brawny sons of the "Land o' Cakes" awaiting the onslaught of a mixed crew from England, Ireland, and Wales. There they stand, the flash of pride in their eyes denoting their nationality, wielding their clubs with all the self-assurance of a man born in the land of a "Tom Morris," a "Hutchinson," a "Kircaldy," or a "Tait." We may put Johnnie Ball, Taylor, Hilton, Vardon, and such like persons on one side on this occasion; they are mere nonentities, small fry, and—Englishmen!!! However, notwithstanding the flashing eye, the scream of the pipes, and the waiving of plaids and sporrans, the defenders of the honour of the less important part of the World are determined if possible to lower the thistle and exalt the rose, shamrock, and leek. We are greatly indebted to Scotland for giving us the grand game of golf, and although Englishmen and others will of course endeavour to defeat Scotchmen at their own or any other game, they always have their work cut out to do it. On this occasion Scotland thoroughly upheld her banner, defeating the World by no less then 9 holes.

THE SCORES.

Scotland.		World.	
Mr. C. E. Hume	1	Capt. W. V. Eccles	0
Mr. G. Stewart	4	Mr. V. A. C. Hawkins	0
Mr. A. S. Anton	5	Capt. Rumsey	0
Mr. G. M. T. Thomson	2	Rev. G. R. Vallings	0
Mr. H. L. Dalrymple	0	Mr. W. M. Thompson	2
Commodore Boyes	0	Mr. E. A. Ram	1
	12		3

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The following telegrams from our San Francisco exchanges were "crowded out" of last night's issue:—

LONDON, July 12th.

The enormous unarmoured cruiser *Terrible*, recently built on the Clyde for the British Navy, maintained a speed of twenty knots an hour on her recent maiden trip from Glasgow to Portsmouth, and it is asserted that her maximum speed was twenty-four knots, which is certainly remarkable, in view of her size and length, 14,200 tons and 500 feet respectively. No less remarkable is the *Terrible's* coal-carrying capacity, enabling her to steam 25,000 miles without recoaling. Her sister ship, the *Powerful*, is soon to be in commission, and then the British Admiralty may claim to hold the world's record in this class of vessels. Naval experts are not satisfied, however. They are still crying loudly for more men, more quick-firing guns and such things, which of course means more money. The leader of the malcontents, Captain Lord Charles Beresford, loses no opportunity of warning Englishmen that they are living in a fool's paradise and being deceived by the very people who ought to tell them the whole truth. "No doubt," he says, "we are gradually remedying the great defect of too few ships, but what is the good of building ships if you don't at the same time increase the number of men?" This distinguished critic pledged his veracity as a man of honour that if war were declared to-morrow a score of powerful warships would have to remain in port for lack of sailors and stokers to man them, and this for the sole reason that the governments of the day, Tory and Liberal alike, fear to face the necessary expenditure, and so are keeping the strength of the Navy's *personnel* below what should be the standard, even in time of peace.

July 14th.

The withdrawal of the amendments to the Irish Land Bill offered by Gerald Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, is being sharply criticized by friends of the Government and has caused much rejoicing among the radicals, whose supporters in newspaper circles are rejoicing over the Government's discomfiture.

The *Times*, a Government paper, attributes the action of Mr. Balfour to bad management.

The *Daily News* predicts that the amendments withdrawn will be added to the bill by the House of Lords, and that by the application of closure they will be forced through the House of Commons.

The general belief is that Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is responsible for the withdrawal of the amendments by his support of T. W. Russell, the Ulster Unionist leader, in his objections thereto, thus inducing Mr. Balfour to rescind them.

The *Standard* (Conservative), which is also a warm supporter of the Government, commenting upon the impossibility of carrying through all the measures which the Government has included in its programme, advises them to drop these bills forthwith. "It is hard," says the *Standard* "to massacre the innocents, but there is no kindness in allowing them to linger to an inglorious end."

The political situation has been only partially relieved by the yielding of Gerald Balfour to the pressure for modification of the amendments to the land bill. There is a continuance to-day of the demands of Mr. Russell and others for further modifications of the measure, while the press and people generally are giving expression to sentiments of extreme disgust at the feebleness displayed by the Government. Many Conservatives admit that if it were not for the hopeless divisions that exist between the Liberals and Radicals the Government would be in a serious plight, as the land bill is the second Government measure of supreme importance introduced at this session of Parliament which is now being wrecked on lines laid down by the Government. A few more bills like the education bill and the Irish land bill, if wrecked by pressure within the party, will be sure to bring the Conservative party to such a difficult pass as will necessitate the reconstruction of the Ministry, an end to which Mr. Chamberlain, who supplies the real force of the present pressure, would not object.

T. P. O'Connor, discussing this subject in his paper, the *Sun*, to-day says:—

"The plain truth is that, though Mr. Russell was the ostensible agent of this collapse, the whole affair was a personal triumph for Chamberlain and the landlord ring. The Cabinet would have paid little attention to Russell's protest, as with their large majority in the House of Commons they could easily afford to disregard the clamour of a few Ulster men. But Russell is Joe's protégé and follower, and Balfour, who would scoff at the idea of being disconcerted by Russell, retires from the lists before a salaried officer. As Joe cannot afford to lose a supporter, he has cunningly seized the chance to assert himself and his friends and to humiliate the house of Cecil."

NEW YORK, July 15th.

Lord Dunraven's yacht *Valkyrie III.* sailed from here to-day for the Clyde, where she may be overhauled and raced against Emperor William's *Meteor*.

LONDON, July 17th.

The Hon. Rupert Guinness won to-day in the race for the Wingfield sculls, defeating Vivian Nickalls. This is the second successive victory in the contest for this trophy won by Guinness. Last year he defeated Guy Nickalls.

At Sandowne Park to-day the Eclipse Stakes were won by Leopold Rothschild's *St. Frusquin*, the other starters being *Labrador*, *Regret* and *Troon*. The race was witnessed by a large crowd, among whom was the Prince of Wales. Although the field was the smallest that ever started in the race for this famous stakes, the reputation of the horses gave promise of splendid contest. *Regret* came in second and *Troon* third.

The Kolapore Cup has been won by Canadian riflemen at the tournament of Bisley. The scores of the various teams were as follows:—Canada 656 points, England 644, Guernsey 618, Jersey 589.

BERLIN, July 18th.

It is understood that negotiations for floating a Russian 3 per cent. gold loan of 400,000,000 francs have been concluded with the Rothschilds, Bleichroeders, Disconto-Gesselschaft, Mendelssohn and a number of Russian banks. The issue is expected about July 30th.

NEW YORK, July 19th.

The *Herald's* Washington special says:—Not only must China pay indemnity for outrages upon American missionaries in China, but the United States will insist that adequate punishment be meted out to those concerned in the riots. This is the position Secretary Olney has assumed in connection with the case of the outrages committed on the American missionaries at Kiangyin in May last, when the missions were sacked and the missionaries assaulted.

The report of Lieutenant Walter McLean of the cruiser *Boston*, who was detailed, at the request of the State Department, to make a special investigation, has been received by Secretary Olney. The report does not bear out some of the sensational statements originally made about the Kiangyin riots, nor does it substantiate all the claims made by the missionaries for pecuniary losses. It shows, however, that they were roughly treated, being compelled to flee for their lives. Their buildings were sacked, some of them destroyed, and their personal effects stolen or injured. No one, however, suffered any severe personal injury. Lieutenant McLean estimates the total loss of property at $10,000, which is considerably less than the losses at first reported. He fixes the responsibility upon the officials in charge of the province in which the riots occurred.

The Chinese Government made an investigation of the affair, and as a result promised to pay all the damages. It has not, however, according to the report, punished the principal offenders and the officials who neglected to give proper protection to missionaries. The State Department will insist that this be done.

LONDON, July 20th.

At Wimbledon to-day Mahoney won the lawn tennis championship of England, defeating W. Baddeley, last year's champion, three games out of five.

Tom Sullivan is agent for James Stanbury, the champion sculler of Australia, in the negotiations for a match with Jacob Gaudaur of Canada, and he says that a despatch was sent to-day accepting Gaudaur's counter-proposition to row a race. It is proposed to row the race on the Thames early in September. Gaudaur will be allowed £25 for expenses. A date in the early part of September will be selected for the contest, because Stanbury must return to Australia immediately after that time.

Sullivan said to-day:—"I hope that Gaudaur will accept. Should the men meet there will be a fine race. Gaudaur is a great sculler, and much faster than Harding, and he may be assured that he will have the fairest treatment. Stanbury is anxious to meet him."

HAVANA, July 20th.

The shopkeepers, in response to the Government's decree increasing licenses and income taxes 25 per cent, have refused to pay the assessments, and threaten to close their doors. Since the last collection day more than 400 dwelling-houses in Havana, the owners of which were unable to pay taxes thereon, have been embargoed and closed by the authorities, the families living in them being turned into the streets to seek other quarters. Captain-General Weyler has telegraphed to Spain requesting the central Government to authorize him to suspend the collections and to remit assessments when advisable. The insurgents are beginning to use dynamite more freely in their efforts to prevent Weyler from moving the Spanish troops by rail. The travelling public, the Cubans declare, were warned in time by a proclamation from Maximo Gomez, chief of the revolution, against riding on trains which carried troops, and cannot therefore with justice complain if injured by accidents when upon such trains in violation of the decree mentioned. It is also alleged that upon some of the roads the guards that accompany the trains have been in the habit of amusing themselves by firing from the windows upon country peasants and non-combatants as the cars passed. Gomez, it is said, has given instructions to have such outrages avenged by the blowing up all troop trains attempting in future to pass over the line. The mortality from yellow fever, small-pox, cholera morbus, and dysentery among the Spanish troops continues to gradually increase from day to day. The hospital authorities have ceased to give out to the press daily lists. Pursuant to the decree previously issued to commemorate the Queen Regent's birthday, the Captain-General, accompanied by the military Governor of the province, the Judge-Advocate-General and his adjutants, this morning visited the various military prisons and ordered the provisional release of 112 political suspects and of various military personages detained on trifling charges.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before His Honour Mr. Sercombe Smith, Acting Puisne Judge.)

August 14th.

FIXTURES.

The following cases have been fixed for the respective dates:—

Tuesday, August 18th.

1076 Tak Sin Tong *v.* Cheong Kam Tin and another $ 624.25

Wednesday, August 19th.

1166 Hop Lee *v.* Kwok Yuen Kee $ 230.86
1191 Kwok Yuen Kee *v.* The Hop Lee firm 269.76

Thursday, August 20th.

1104 Wing Li Yuen firm *v.* Cooper and other $ 1000.00

JUDGMENTS.

Judgment was given for the plaintiffs in the following cases:—

1028 Chin Tsik Yam *v.* The Hing Kin 19.93
1158 On Tai Cheung Ki *v.* Chan Hon Ki 13.00
1172 The Colonial Treasurer *v.* Li Kuai 18
1173 The Colonial Treasurer *v.* Li Yeung Kau 2.16
1174 The Colonial Treasurer *v.* Pun Ng 18
1175 The Colonial Treasurer *v.* Sit Cheung 22
1183 Gujor Singh *v.* Jose Ledbury and others 20.00
1184 Narain Singh *v.* F. M. Rozario 24 44
1186 Meah Singh *v.* Hu Loong and Hu Chün 20.00

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE:

French *(Sydney)* to-morrow.
Tacoma *(Braemar)* to-morrow.
Indian *(Catherine Apcar)* 18th inst.
Canadian *(Empress of India)* 25th inst.
German *(Bayern)* 25th inst.
American *(China)* 27th inst.
Tacoma *(Tacoma)* 27th inst.
American *(Belgic)* 5th prox.

* * *

THE Mutual Line steamship *Pingsuey*, from Liverpool, left Singapore for this port yesterday afternoon, and may be expected here on or about the 19th inst.

* * *

WE are informed by the Agent of the Messageries Maritimes Co. that the steamer *Sydney*, with the next French mail, left Saigon for this port at 4 a.m. on Wednesday.

* * *

THE Imperial German Mail steamer *Bayern*, carrying the German mails with dates from Berlin to the 27th ult., left Colombo for this port to-day, and may be expected here on or about Tuesday morning, the 25th inst.

* * *

SHIPPING RETURNS.

From 6 p.m. yesterday to 6 p.m. to-day.

ARRIVALS.

Taksang steamer, from Canton.
Independent " " Canton.
Mathilde " " Holhow.
Aggregating 2,448 tons register.

DEPARTURES.

Verona steamer, for Japan.
Progress " " Touron.
Clara " " Shanghai.
Deuteros " " Saigon.
Fooksang " " Canton.
Kiangnan " " Swatow.
Humber store ship " Yokohama.
Aggregating 12,486 tons register.

* * *

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.

Piccola	in	Kowloon	Dock.
Brand	"	"	"
Activ	"	"	"
Nanyang	"	"	"
Strathallan	"	"	"
Reina Cristina	"	"	"
Honam	"	"	"
Scottish Isles	"	"	"
Fung Shuey	"	"	"
Wandering Jew	"	Cosmopolitan	"
Afridi	"	"	"
Chunshan	"	"	"
Holstein	"	Aberdeen	"

PASSED THE CANAL.

OUTWARD—3rd July—*Coverts*, *Toza Maru*. 17th July—*Teucer*, *Leander*. 21st July—*Agapanthus*. 24th July—*Canton*. 28th July—*Berwickrith*, *Glaucus*. 31st July—*Mogul*, *Pingsuey*, *Wennington Hall*. 4th August—*Bayern*, *Breconshire*, *Irene*, *Queen Olga*, *Idzumi Maru*, *Dorothea*. 7th August—*Glenshiel*, *Java*, *Rasmus*, *Natal*. 11th August—*Menelaus*.

HOMEWARD—31st July—*Glengarry*, *Yapan*: 4th August—*Oceanien*, *Gerda*. 7th August—*Hector*. 11th August—*Aden*.

THEY WONDERED TO SEE HIM.

"I could not move a yard without help. I can now walk for miles."

There is certainly a very sharp contrast between these two statements. When we see a person who, because of illness, is unable to move a yard without help, we do not expect to meet him on the road and on foot miles from home, soon thereafter; if indeed, we meet him at all. At least we should regard these extremes, considered as within the experience of the *same man*, and enclosed within a comparatively brief period of time, as something to wonder at and ask questions about. And people *did* wonder at and inquire about it. Many said the circumstances recalled the age of miracles, supposed to have passed forever away. The facts (briefly set forth in a letter from the man himself) are as follows. We may add that Mr. Henry Jackson is a farmer, well-known and respected in his district, and his case is familiar to neighbours and friends of his throughout that vicinity.

"In the early part of 1892," says Mr. Jackson, "I began to feel weak and ailing. I was low in spirits, and my bodily strength seemed to be leaving me. There was a bad and nauseous taste in my mouth; my appetite, which had always been good, failed until I had no real desire for food whatever, and after eating I had much pain at the chest and a fulness around the sides. My stomach always felt *burning hot*, and I had a gnawing pain at the pit of it.

"I remained in this general condition until August of the same year, when I was taken worse. My legs began to swell, and rheumatism set in all over me, more particularly in the hips and back. No local treatment had any effect upon it. It grew worse and worse, until I was no longer able to rise from my chair without assistance. In truth, I had no power over myself, and *could not move a yard without help*.

"I suffered so with *mere pain* that I could not lie in bed, and *for over twelve months I never had my clothes off*.

"During this time I was attended day and night, being literally unable to do anything of importance for myself. All the sleep I got was taken in naps and snatches while I was bolstered up in my usual place in an easy chair. Under the terrible strain of the pain and loss of proper rest my nerves broke down so that any uncommon event in the house or noise was more than I could bear. My heart was very bad, and thumped until I could scarcely stay in the chair and endure it.

"The doctor who had charge of my case said my condition was critical. He said that my lungs and liver were badly affected, and that I had Bright's disease of the kidneys. Still his medicines did me no good, and after attending me ten months he said he could do no more for me.

"I then got a doctor from Bolton to see me, and he held out but slender hopes of my ever getting any better. I thought the same, and so did all who saw me.

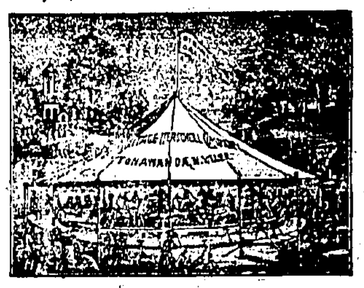
"In October, 1893, my daughter, Mrs. Dickinson, of Bolton, told me how she had been benefited by taking Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and thought it might possibly help me. I had small faith, but there could be no harm in trying. So we sent at once to Mr. Pare, the chemist, in Fold Road, Bolton, for enough to decide whether it would do me good or not. After taking it a short time I was better. I could sleep better, and had some appetite for food, and what I ate agreed with me. This was hopeful and cheering indeed.

"I kept on with the Syrup and it acted wonderfully with me. The worst symptoms abated, and I gained strength. Soon all the water in my legs passed off, and the rheumatism troubled me but little. Still using the Syrup, my condition continued to improve in every respect, until I once more stood on my feet, and felt like a man of this world. *I can now walk for miles* and have no pain. All my friends think as I do—that under the circumstances my recovery was nothing short of marvellous. You are at liberty to publish this statement, and refer any interested persons to me. (Signed) Henry Jackson, Powell Hill Farm, Culcheth, near Warrington, October 9th, 1895."

No words of ours can add to the convincing force of Mr. Jackson's plain statement. His disease was originally and radically of the digestion. The attack was sharp and profound, and developed into the resulting conditions he so well describes. He may not have had Bright's disease, but that he was directly progressing towards that fatal malady there is no doubt. The effect of Mother Seigel's Syrup in his case only serves to show afresh its rare and remarkable power. Scarcely is so great a victory to be looked for from any medicine. Yet the facts are undeniable. We congratulate Mr. Jackson on his escape from a danger which was much more serious than even he probably imagined.—*Advt.*

Amusement.

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THE GREAT AMERICAN STEAM RIDING GALLERY,
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WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
CHARIOTS, CARRIAGES AND GALLOPING HORSES, SPLENDID MUSIC,
BIG TENT
AND EVERYTHING FOR THE ENJOYMENT OF THE PUBLIC.
The Young Folks like it. The Old Folks like it.
They all like it, they cannot help it,
For never has Hongkong been visited by a more popular form of Enjoyment and amusement for years.
COME EARLY! COME EARLY!
EVERY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.
RAIN OR SHINE PERFECTLY SAFE.
ONLY 10 CENTS A RIDE; 10 CENTS.
RECLAMATION GROUND,
PRAPA, WEST POINT.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1896. [1165

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, TO-MORROW, the Fifteenth day of August, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1896.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1896. [1195

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTERS OF SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the First to the Fifteenth day of August next (both days inclusive), during which period no TRANSFER OF SHARES can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1896. [1196

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the OFFICES of the COMPANY No. 14, Praya Central, on MONDAY, the 24th August, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1896.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 24th August, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THOS. L. ROSE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1896. [1214

Intimations.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL AND ORPHANAGE.

SCHOOL DUTIES will be RESUMED on MONDAY, the 17th instant.
For Terms for BOARDERS or DAY SCHOLARS apply to
THE HEADMASTER.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1896. [1285

VICTORIA ENGLISH SCHOOLS,
CRAIGENGOWER, CAINE ROAD.

THE above SCHOOLS will RE-OPEN for the NEW TERM on MONDAY, the 17th August.
For Terms, etc., apply to
HEADMASTER.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1896. [1263

PETER DAWSON'S SCOTCH WHISKY.
THE WELL-KNOWN BRANDS.
PERFECTION. SPECIAL.
EXTRA SPECIAL.
Apply to
H. H. KIRCH & Co.,
Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1896. [753

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Imperial Government Paper Mills, Japan.
Cotton Cleaning and Wkg. Co., Shanghai.
Onoda Cement Company, Japan.
Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Mill, Japan.
Tokyo Cotton Spinning Mill, Japan.
Hayashi Clock Factory.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1896. [44

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FERRUGINOUS QUININE.
THE GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC
OF
PERUVIAN BARK AND IRON.
Over 300 Medical Certificates notifying its great STRENGTH-GIVING PROPERTIES and at the same time being of an
EXQUISITE TASTE.
Sole Agents for Hongkong:—
A. S. WATSON & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1896. 858

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FOR ALL
BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS
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SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, WEAK STOMACH, IMPAIRED DIGESTION, DISORDERED LIVER, AND FEMALE AILMENTS,
ANNUAL SALE SIX MILLION BOXES.
22 Cents per Box.
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SOLE AGENTS for HONGKONG and the EMPIRE of CHINA:—
WATKINS & CO.,
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F. CAZANOVE,
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This ELIXIR is employed with success to restore the FORCES of the STOMACH and FACILITATES the DIGESTION.
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To introduce to you our immense facilities, we will send *free of charge* to you or any other foreign resident our "BUYERS' GUIDE," a 2½ pound book, 700 pages, 23,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions—invaluable in ordering—and our "HAND BOOK FOR FOREIGN BUYERS," which gives all information necessary to put you in touch with our methods. Send us your address and we'll do the rest.
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Intimations.

NOTA BENE.

A GOOD THING IS WORTH REPEATING!

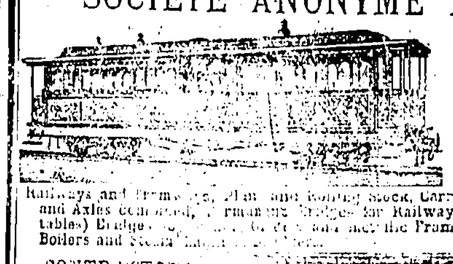
CHAMPAGNE BITTERS
A TONIC
FOR BRAIN-WORKERS, THE WEAK, AND DEBILITATED.

WATKINS & CO., Proprietors,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, 66, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1896. [52

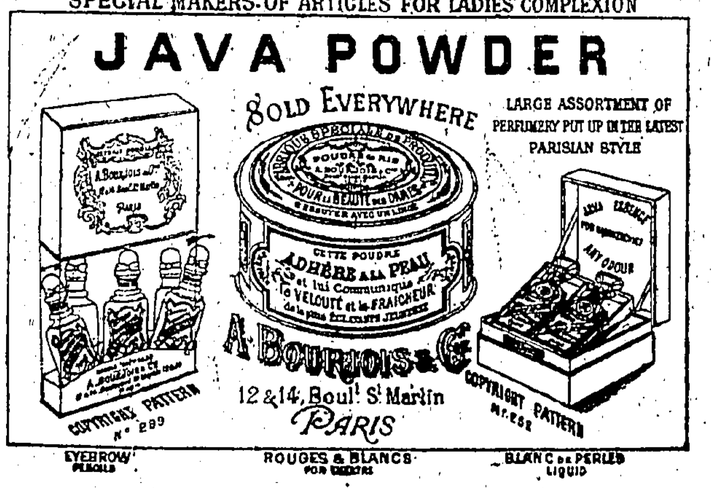
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60 BOILERS AND 2 MILES OF STEAM PIPE COVERED IN 12 MONTHS
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HOLDSWORTH'S COMPOSITION
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET
AND
RESULTS IN A SAVING OF AT LEAST TWENTY PER CENT. OF FUEL.
IN TIERCES READY FOR USE, F.O.B. ONE TON COVERS 200 SUP. SQ. FEET.
"X.G."—ASBESTOS COMPOSITION DRY IN CWT. BAGS.
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For further Particulars, Prices, or Estimates, apply to
C. HOLDSWORTH,
EASTERN MICA WORKS,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1896. [1029a

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Railways and Tramways, Plant and Rolling Stock, Carriages and Waggons, Wheels, Wheels and Axles complete, Permanent Bridges for Railways, Permanent and portables (demountables) Bridges, Roofs, Iron Structures for Buildings, Frames, Steam Launches and Steamboats, Boilers and Steam Engines, Gas Plant, Water Works, Dredgers, Hydraulic Cranes, Pumps, Iron Piles, Screw Piles, Iron Tubes, Iron Frames for Warehouses, Iron Structures for Docks, Piers and Jetties, Iron Frames, Steam Launches and Steamboats, Boilers and Steam Engines.
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Constructing and Working
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SPECIAL MAKERS OF ARTICLES FOR LADIES' COMPLEXION
JAVA POWDER


WHAT VITALITY MEANS.
Vitality is your measure of force, or power. Thin babies and feeble old persons have little of it. When the system is unable to assimilate the right kind of food, vitality becomes low.
Scott's Emulsion
is above all other remedies in giving vitality. It makes no difference whether the emaciated person is in babyhood or in old age. Whenever food fails to nourish, Scott's Emulsion will be found the most effective remedy for overcoming emaciated tendencies. All Chemists.
Sole Agents for Hongkong and the Empire of China:—WATKINS & Co., Hongkong.

CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS
USED FOR 20 YEARS.
With the Utmost Success.
Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus Rot and Dampness.
Sole Agents for China,
SCHEELE & Co.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1896. [827

LEVY HERMANOS.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS.
SOLE AGENTS IN THE EAST FOR CLEMENT DUCLOS TYRES'S BICYCLES—PRICE...$185.
A special reliable Watch made for this Climate,
Quality A.....$16
Quality B.....$12
70, *QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL*,
1202] Opposite the Telegraph Office.

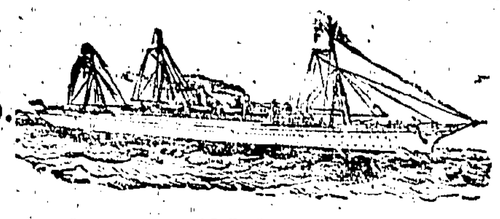
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CHARTS and BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtländer and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES.
Nos. 54 & 56, Queen's Road Central. [998

AMERICAN SYSTEM
OF
DENTISTRY
AT
62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
CHADWICK KEW,
(LATE OF POATE & NOBLE.)
Hongkong, 5th March, 1896. [35

SIEN TING,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation free.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1895. [46

DENTISTRY.
FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP
AND
MODERATE FEES.
MR. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,
(Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROGERS),
HAS REMOVED
TO
THE BANK BUILDINGS,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
(Opposite Hongkong Hotel).
CONSULTATION FREE.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1891. [10

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
1896.  1896.
SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.
THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.
(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)
Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

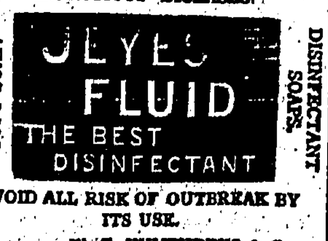
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 2nd September.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. Geo. A. Lee, R.N.R.....WEDNESDAY, 30th September.
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 28th October.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.
Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.
SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.
CIRCULAR PACIFIC TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney Australia, *viâ* Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong *viâ* Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for 9 months, £100.
The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition) and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Line passes.
THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.
For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to
D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
Pedder's Street.
Hongkong, 12th August, 1896. [3

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.
VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Doric (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) } Tuesday, 25th August, at Noon.
Belgic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) } Saturday, 12th Sept., at Noon.
Coptic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) } Wednesday, 30th Sept., at Noon.
THE Company's Steamship
"DORIC"
will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *via* NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, the 25th August, 1896, at Noon. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.
Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point *en route*.
Through Passage Tickets granted to England France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic line of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.
Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.
Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.*
All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and names will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.
J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1896 2

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
SOAP MANUFACTURERS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c., &c., &c.
Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUER SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.
EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1896. [41

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
City of Peking (via Amoy, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) } Sunday, 16th August, at Daylight.
China (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) } Thursday, 3rd Sept., at Noon.
Peru (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) } Tuesday, 30th Sept., at Noon.
THE U.S. Mail Steamship
"CITY OF PEKING"
will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *viâ* AMOY, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA & YOKOHAMA, on SUNDAY, the 16th August, 1896, at Daylight, taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point *en route*.
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.
Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.
Passengers holding Orders FOR OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have, between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination, the choice of direct lines.
Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.
Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officers in the service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.
Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, *viâ* Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.
J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1896. [1

NOTICE.
THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
SANITARY SOFT SOAP.


DISINFECTANT SOAPS.
AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY ITS USE.
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1895. [9

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
NOTICE.
STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS:
ALSO
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.
THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.
N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Sachsen	Tuesday...	18th August.
Bayern	Tuesday...	15th Sept.
Prinz Heinrich ...	Tuesday...	13th Oct.
Preussen	Tuesday...	10th Nov.
Sachsen	Tuesday...	8th Dec.
Bayern	Tuesday...	5th Jan.
Prinz Heinrich ...	Tuesday...	2nd Feb.
Preussen	Tuesday...	2nd March.

ON TUESDAY, the 18th day of August, 1896, at 9 A.M., the Company's Steamship "SACHSEN," Captain H. Supmer, with MAILS, PASSENGRS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at NAPLES and GENOA.
Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON on SATURDAY, the 15th Aug. Cargo and Specie will be received on board until 5 P.M. on MONDAY the 17th Aug., and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON on MONDAY, the 17th Aug. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than $2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.
The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.
Linen can be washed on board.
For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1896. [1152

NORTHERN PACIFIC
STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.
VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN.
THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this Line to the PACIFIC COAST and the INTERIOR and EASTERN CITIES of the UNITED STATES and CANADA and to EUROPE.
HONGKONG TO LONDON $400.
Excellent accommodation. First-class Table. DOCTOR and STEWARDESS carried.
HONGKONG TO NEW YORK $350.
The Railroad travelling is second to none on the American Continent. Magnificent Scenery of the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS. The YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route. Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the first class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.
HONGKONG TO TACOMA $225.
Rates of Passage to other Points on application.
Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Braemar	3,601	Tuesday ...	Aug. 25.
Tacoma	4,549	Thurday ...	Sept. 3.
Victoria	3,167	Monday ...	Sept. 21.
Olympia	3,608	Friday.....	Oct. 9.
Braemar	3,601	Tuesday ...	Oct. 27.

THE Steamship
"BRAEMAR,"
Captain E. Porter, sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 25th August, will proceed to VICTORIA, B.C., and TACOMA, Wash., *viâ* SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Points.
Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate; and *one copy must be sent forward by the steamer* to the care of the Freight Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.
Parcels must be sent to our Office (with address marked in full) by 5 P.M., on the day previous to sailing.
For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1896. 4


THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
STEAM FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.
Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN PORTS.
THE Steamship
"RAVENNA,"
Captain E. Street, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on THURSDAY, the 27th August, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. This steamer connects at Bombay with the S.S. *Peninsular*, leaving that Port on the 19th Sept. for London direct.
Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed *viâ* Bombay.
Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.
Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.
For further Particulars apply to
H. A. RITCHIE,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1896. [431

Printed and Published by CHESNEY DUNCAN at No. 6, Pedder's Hill, in the city of Victoria, Hongkong.